

## THE TIMES

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## THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

## MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Joppa Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple.  
Richmond Chapter, R. A. Masonic Hall.  
Virginia Lodge, K. of P., Gatewood's Hall.  
Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall.  
Fifth and Marshall.  
Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.  
Mantle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall.  
Pawnee Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.  
A. W. Glinn Council, U. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Ellett's Hall.  
Iron Moulders Union, Eagle Hall.  
Virginia Council, R. A., Powhatan Hall.  
McCarthy Council, R. A., Lee Camp Hall.  
Marshall Court, E. L. of A., Ellett's Hall.  
East-End Court, E. L. of A., 415 north Twenty-fifth street.  
Cynthia Grove, U. A. O. D., Cereley's Hall.  
Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druid's Hall.  
Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Hall.  
Richmond Lodge, Elks, Concordia Hall.  
Stationary Engineers, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Powell's Hall.  
Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home.  
St. Patrick's Beneficial and Social Society, Twenty-sixth and Grace.  
West-End Beneficial Social Society, Lauba's Hall.  
Stuart Horse Guards, Snyder Building.

The ex-Democratic editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser gets off the following would-be jeu d'esprit:

"There are ways of getting into line for office without signing one's name in the book of destiny hanging on the wall at Washington. One of the coyest, most shrinking methods has been adopted by the Richmond Times, which pronounces Mr. Cleveland, at the head of its editorial columns, 'the wisest statesman and strongest party leader seen in this country for generations.'"

The editor of the Advertiser has, since he left the Democratic party, become so imbued with radicalism that he never sees or hears the truth without suspecting some sinister design. Republicans never speak it unless they can "make something" by so doing. Hence the above.

What a sight it must have been at the Chicago Fair, when, "at the supreme moment," as the canon fired and Paul Jones' flag rose to the top of the flag-staff, Carter Harrison, jerking up a sword, brandished it over his head and exclaimed dramatically: "Men and women let every American swear to defend his country." And what a grand scene it must have been when thousands of men and women, more or less, suffering under the effects of fourth of July "jags," yelled out "we swear." That was indeed Carter Harrison's supreme moment.

John Sherman and the New York Tribune are both trying to make it appear that the Sherman silver law was passed to prevent the passage of a free silver bill. Nothing of the sort. It was passed as a makeshift to quiet the Western mine owners and their following, so as to relieve the President of the necessity of vetoing a free coinage bill. The country knows too much about the history and workings of the Sherman law to be fooled about it at this late day.

Colonel "Corn Meal" Murphy will never make a perfect success of his efforts to introduce meal as an article of food to the foreigners who visit the World's Fair, unless he engages an old-time Virginia colored cook. They are the only people in the world who can make corn-bread in its various phases as it should be. Even under the new issue of cooks corn-bread eaten outside of Virginia usually tastes like a base imitation of the original.

The Raleigh (N. C.) News first captured the Observer and became the News-Observer. Recently it has also captured the Chronicle, and is now the News-Observer-Chronicle. It is as saucy as possible, looking for more newspapers to conquer.

Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, has resigned. Had he done so three years ago it would have been all right, but now the mischief is done. His Republican census, however, has so far been of very little use to his party.

## WORK TO BE DONE BY CONGRESS.

The Fifty-third Congress will have a vast amount of important work to do, so much that if it successfully gets through with all, it will be known as one of the most celebrated Congresses in the history of the Union. First and foremost always comes the infamous Sherman law to be considered. This law was exactly what the platform of the Democratic party of the country characterized it, for it was indeed a "cowardly makeshift" of the meanest character. At the time of its passage, Mr. Harrison was fixing his triggers for a second term, and the Western silver States were, as usual, clamorous for free silver. Mr. Harrison and his friends well knew that he dare not approve a free silver bill, because if he did he would not only lose all chances of re-election, but would place the Republican party in a very unpleasant predicament. So John Sherman came to his assistance and proposed that a tub be thrown to the silver whale by the passage of a bill that would compel the Government to purchase more than double the amount of silver required by the Bland-Allison silver dollar law. This makeshift the President signed for no reason in the world than to try and get the votes of the West for a re-election, and we all know to what trouble it has brought the country. The first duty of the Congress will be to repeal this iniquitous and mischievous measure.

Then, next in importance will come the Tariff law. Under the leadership of Major McKinley, of Ohio, the Fifty-third Congress, Republican in both branches, determined to establish a Chinese wall of protection around the Union. Long before this was thought of, there was already on the statute books of the United States a tariff law, which had been adopted in the extremity of war, and which, for that reason, was naturally considered a law of undue severity. The question of the reform of this law had been for years before the people, but the Fifty-third Congress had no idea of reforming it as the people desired. To the contrary, Major McKinley and his followers determined to out-Morrill Morrill in a tariff law, and enacted a measure in comparison with which the Morrill tariff was almost free trade. For years the people have been most heavily and unjustly taxed under this law so that wealthy monopolists might grow still more wealthy, and at the first opportunity that presented itself, they denounced it in unmeasured terms. It is for the Fifty-third Congress to repeal this law altogether, or to reform it so radically that the people may obtain the desired relief.

Then, last, but by no means least, are the infamous Federal Election laws passed by the Republicans immediately after the war, for the purpose of interfering with the freedom of the franchise in the South, and as they hoped, securing that section to their party. It is true that these laws have failed of their purpose, and the South is, as she has always been, solidly Democratic. Nevertheless, these laws are a stigma upon the boasted freedom of the Republic, and are capable of stirring up strife and doing much mischief. They of course will be repealed.

There are many other questions of equal importance to come before Congress, especially the unjust banking laws, with their 10 per cent. tax on the issue of State banks. These, too, must be settled on a just basis, and it is evident from what we have shown that the Fifty-third Congress will have its hands full. Its members will be given magnificent opportunities to make immortal names for themselves if they will act carefully, wisely and with an eye single to the welfare of the whole country.

## THE SINKING OF THE VICTORIA—THE SINKING OF THE VENGEUR.

Those transactions of the world which move the hearts of men and fix upon themselves the eyes of all, have surely furnished no case where courage, heroism, discipline and self-command shone out more brilliantly than when the ill-fated English battle-ship, Victoria, recently carried a great part of her officers and crew down into the depths of the Mediterranean sea. It was grandly heroic to see Sir George Tryon "holding to the rail on the top of the chart-house" and "making no attempt to leave his post, when he had hardly a chance for his life," but calmly calling to the men: "Jump, save yourselves." He had blundered, but he could atone for it like a man.

Nor was the conduct of the other officers and men inferior to his. The captain of the Victoria, who was saved, says:

"The conduct and steadiness of all at their stations was beyond all praise." Another officer of the ship says: "A bugler sounded the collision alarm, but though everybody aboard of the ship knew he was in imminent danger, there was not the slightest trace of a panic. Perfect discipline was maintained, and every order was obeyed as soon as it was given." The port side of the ship was crowded with men, their anxiety plainly showing in their countenances, but perfect order was maintained. The last few minutes she keeled over with frightful rapidity, but, clutching stanchions and anything else that would hold them, the men hung on, no one attempting to leave the ship. Vice-Admiral Tryon saw that all hope was gone, and gave the order: "Jump, save yourselves." Then, and not till then, did the men break ranks. . . . Nothing too high in praise of the behavior of the men can be said. They behaved magnificently. Their fate was met bravely. Their discipline and obedience were pathetic, as they stood on the deck waiting for the word to abandon the ship."

When Napoleon, returning from the island of Elba, was met by his old soldiers, sent to kill or capture him, he bared his bosom and walked straight up to the line of one of his old regiments, and, taking an old grenadier by the beard, said to him: "Would you kill your Emperor?" The man, tears streaming down his cheeks, ran his ramrod into his gun to show that it was not loaded, and replied: "See; all the others are the same." So, wherever the roll of England's drum is heard, it may be said of every one in Her Majesty's service: "See; all the others are the same." Descendants of Englishmen in every quarter of the globe will read of the going down of the Victoria with feelings of exultation that they belong to a race capable of such deeds, and with high hopes for the future of the world while Anglo-Saxon blood still produces such men as manned that ship.

It is with no disposition to disparage

the gallantry of their neighbors across the channel that we append here a French account of the sinking of a French man-of-war, together with the facts attending that event as it really occurred. In describing the way in which their ship went down, the French described the way in which they think a British ship really would go down. The facts attend the sinking of the French ship shall speak for themselves.

In the year 1794, when France was ruled by that same convention which cut off the head of her King and Queen, along with the heads of many thousands of other French men and women, an English fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, came up with a French fleet, under the command of Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse, off the coast of France, near Brest. An action was fought most disastrously to the French, in which six of their ships were taken by the English, and one, the Vengeur, sunk. This had luck attended the French Vengeur by reason of the fact that the English ship Brunswick, of the same size, got close enough to her to hook her with her anchors, and she held the Vengeur till her anchors broke, and the Frenchman had got all the fighting that he ever cared to see, and the ship soon went to the bottom.

That same Barere, of whose memoirs, written by himself, Lord Macaulay said: "A man who has never been within the tropics, does not know what a thunder storm means; a man who has never looked upon Niagara has not a faint idea of a cataract; and he who has not read Barere's memoirs may be said to know what it is to lie." This same Barere was a member of that convention, and he was suitably appointed as chairman of the committee to break this bad news to the French people. He did it by first announcing a great French victory, but when the true news had begun to get out, he came forward with a second report, which should show that "if we were beat, our valor made a spectacle for the gods themselves." Fixing on the Vengeur to prove his case, he said that the Republican French upon her, conquered by unjust fortune, did, nevertheless, in dying, earn a glory that will never die, but flame there forever as a symbol and prophecy of victories without end. That the Vengeur, being entirely disabled and incapable of common-sense flight, flew desperately, and refused to strike her flag, though sinking; that the enemies fired on her, but she returned their fire, shot aloft all her tri-color streamers, and shouted vive la Republique, may fire the guns of her upper deck when the lower decks were already sunk; and so, in this mad whirlwind of fire and shouting, and invincible despair, went down into the ocean depths; vive la Republique, and a universal volley from the upper decks being the last sounds she made." This is Thomas Carlyle's version of his report.

The French convention adopted this as the true account of the case, and incorporated it in the official archives. It passed decrees glorifying the Vengeur and those on her, and it had created a wooden model of her, which was solemnly consecrated in the Pantheon of Great Men, and inscribed: "Aux grandes hommes, la patrie reconnaissante." The deathless, suicidal Vengeur, was written, deep in innumerable French songs and poems, and those French children who can sing short ditties to her memory even to this day.

[This circumstantial and official account of the Vengeur's sinking, left uncontradicted in England, imposed upon Thomas Carlyle, and he incorporated it in his history of the French Revolution. Therefore, Rear Admiral A. J. Griffiths, who had been in the naval battle as a lieutenant on the Culloden, published, in 1838, a letter, in which he pronounced the whole thing a veritable humbug. This caused Mr. Carlyle to investigate the matter. He ascertained the facts, struck the account of the sinking out of the next edition of his book, and published a communication to the newspapers, taking back all he had said, and giving the true version of the affair, which was briefly this:

When the Vengeur got away from the Brunswick, the battle being about over, her masts were shot away; she was perforated with cannon balls from stem to stern, and she made off before the wind as hard as she could under her spirit-sail, &c. The Culloden, the Alfred and the Orion pursued her. All the colors were down, except a French Jack flying on the stump of her foremast. The Orion, when near enough, fired a shot over her, and the Vengeur at once hauled down that Jack, and announced her surrender. Lieutenant Griffiths was sent from the Culloden to take possession of her. He brought back her captain, Renaudin, and his son, and her officers and crew were taken aboard the English ships. Captain Schomburg, of the Culloden, seeing that the Vengeur was going to sink (though no one was aboard), desired to spare Captain Renaudin the mortification of seeing his ship go to the bottom, so he sent Lieutenant Griffiths with the Frenchman into the cabin, where Griffiths got a cold mutton pie and some wine, which he, Captain Renaudin and the Captain's son, proceeded to discuss. Whilst engaged in this agreeable, but peaceful, occupation, a bustle on deck made the party start up. They ran to a port-hole, looked out, and then saw the luckless and deserted Vengeur in the act of going down, with no one on board, about a stone's throw off.

Thus it was this French ship sank. But thus it was a Frenchman described how he thinks a French ship ought to sink. Much blowing of horns and uttering of fustian sentiment being, according to his notions, an absolutely necessary part of the show.

## LET US SEE AGAIN.

On Monday night last a motion was made to reconsider the vote of the Council by which it refused to adopt the resolution reported by the investigating committee, which resolution provided that the contract for supplying certain office furniture for the City Hall should be awarded. The following Councilmen voted to reconsider: Messrs. Boykin, Brauer, Carneal, Griffin, Guilgon, McDowell, Murphy, Thomas, Vaughan, W. L. White and Glover.

Against reconsideration: Messrs. Carter, Davis, Epps, Ferriter, Grimes, Grooms, Jackson, Noble, Say, Smith, Stratton, Trower and Royal White.

Of those who voted against the reconsideration Messrs. Carter, Noble, Epps

and Say are members of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and these four voted in that committee to award the contract to Mr. Wadley. It was of course perfectly natural that they should desire the Council to sustain what they had done in the committee, but they ought not to have voted on the motion. If these four are stricken from the vote it will stand 11 to condemn the action of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, to 9 for sustaining it, which is an emphatic condemnation by the Common Council of the committee's action. But further, of the colored members of the Council three voted against reconsideration and only one voted for it. If therefore we take the sense of the white members of the Council other than the members of the committee the vote will stand 19 for condemnation to 6 against it.

The action of the Grounds and Buildings Committee in awarding this contract is therefore as emphatically condemned as Richmond's white representatives in the Council can condemn it.

This is a red letter day in Richmond's history. It will be a long time before there are any more hats, suppers and loans of money connected with contracts to do her public work.

The Times in this matter earnestly desired to render the public a service and it thinks it has succeeded.

## ENCOURAGING FOR THE SOUTH.

It is no little to the encouragement and credit to the South, and of the Atlantic Coast Line in particular, that the main links of their system, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Richmond and Petersburg and the Petersburg and Weldon railroads, have, in the midst of the prevailing depression, been showing steadily growing business.

In the month of March the earnings of the Petersburg and Weldon were the largest monthly earnings in its existence, and in the months of March, April and May they exceeded the same months of 1892 by \$7,000; the same months of 1891 by \$10,788. It would be hard to find a more ably or faithfully managed system in the country.

Georgia, among electric girls and other phenomena, can boast of having had, until very recently, the oldest postmaster in the world as a citizen. He was Mr. S. C. Prudden of Eatonton, who died while sitting in his chair last Sunday. He was appointed postmaster by President Van Buren, and has held the office ever since, his last commission expiring the day before he died.

A Philadelphia clergyman, being instructed by his superior to pray for escape from cholera, replied that, as cholera was a fifth disease, it would be useless to do so until lime and soap had been freely used, and there was a general cleaning up. He believed in prayer, but also freely believed that the Lord helps those who help themselves, and make use of the means at hand to protect themselves.

Our neighbor, the Dispatch, is getting on dangerous ground. It talks about "Mugwumps and free traders" as glibly as if it were the New York Mail and Express.

## After the Sherman Law, What?

Editor The Times: Says the New York Times, good authority: "The silver question is settled for this generation, and while everybody does not use these exact words, they about express the general belief or at least feeling. What everybody says must be so, and as it is neither modest nor discreet to dissent from the crowd, I go along with it, and I further agree with the president of the Chemical National Bank that 'doubt in regard to the future will be dispelled,' by the mere expectation of repeal."

But a friend says he doesn't believe one of these blessed or wonderful things, or hardly one, but that repeal is rather likely to precipitate suspension of gold payments and leave us on our own. He says that if the silver supply is excessive, and if continued excessive supply means extra low price, then whether the price of silver is low depends upon whether the world's supply of silver is excessive, and whether the price of silver falls extra low depends upon supply continuing excessive. That supply is excessive is proved by the fall in price from one of gold to sixteen of silver in 1871 to one of gold to about twenty-eight of silver July 3, 1893, and is further proved by United States' production of silver (coinage value) from 1873-'91 having been \$57,771,000 against \$15,495,000 from 1892 to 1893. Moreover, Senator Sherman says in his Chicago interview July 24: "There are in the Treasury \$20,000,000 coined and \$150,000,000 uncoined dollars." Europe's supply, coined and uncoined, is also admittedly excessive. Silver's low price may, therefore, reasonably be charged to excessive supply, and it may reasonably be claimed that its price must be still lower if supply be increased, either relatively or absolutely.

Let us now consider increased supply, confining ourselves to home and leaving India wholly out of view. Repeal means, of course, absolute loss of demand for 24,000,000 ounces annually, and means that much supply additional to present supply. If a market is found for this extra supply, further decline ceases, but if not, should not these 24,000,000 surplus ounces fearfully depress price? But production will not decrease and thus preserve price. Granted, but unless production is decreased 24,000,000 ounces, which is impossible, there will still be a supply in excess of present conditions. Shall we call this supply forty, thirty or even 25,000,000 ounces? Say 25,000,000. Then the future price of silver will depend upon the effect of this extra annual surplus of 25,000,000 ounces or more. What will probably be the effect?

Soon after the passage of the Sherman bill July 14, 1890, silver rose to 122, per being 123-1-2. This law created an additional annual demand for 20,000,000 ounces, and should with balanced supply and demand have maintained silver at 122. It did not have raised it to par, but instead, silver steadily declined till it reached 62, reacting to 74 on July 34. Now my friend asks if an extra annual demand of 20,000,000 ounces could or did not prevent a decline in three years from 122 to 62 (the price before India's action) what must be the effect of a decreased demand of anywhere from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 ounces. Think, he says, of 25,000,000 or more surplus ounces seeking purchasers of a world already glutted with silver, and with \$40,000,000 lying idle in the vaults of only one Government. Silver must, he thinks, fall in price till new uses can be found for it, so low that people can use silverware instead of plated-ware, and silver utensils instead of many of base metals.

Silver will thus fall to its natural level, but whether that level will be 25 or 50 cents an ounce or what, experience alone can decide. But my friend believes that level may be so low that all pretense of maintaining value may be abandoned when silver will become our basis and gold go to a premium dependent upon the market value of bullion.

He also thinks it will be very difficult to maintain gold standard with balance of trade much against us. Resumption in 1875 was only possible, because beginning with 1874 trade turned greatly in our favor, the balance for the following six years being \$130,000,000. He also thinks that agriculture should rather

hall the silver basis, because that alone can revive the farming interest and resuscitate the South. They above all should favor repeal.

Can't The Times enlighten my friend? B.

## TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

A Simple Success Won by a Careful Defiance to the Whims of the Hour.



## A CASE OF SELECTION.

There are many prophets lifting up their voices in the land with different tidings to waiting women. One assures us that "great mondaines vie with each other to produce bizarre and startling costumes"; another equally voracious says that we are tending to richly subdued or lightly delicate shading, while a third notes both extremes among half a dozen fashions. Wherein lies the element of success? It is doubtless difficult to tell a searcher how she may best combine the commands laid down by fashion into a successful costume. It is attained rather by the selective taste of the searcher herself. And it may be reached by simply following the broader requirements as to garnitures and stuffs with outlining the details of lace and crinoline and mock gems. The blouse is round and just daintily full. It is tucked with a very narrow belt of violet velvet ribbon. This is crossed at the waist be-

hind and drawn around into a knot upon the bust. There the two ends separate again, go over the shoulders and flaunt down the back in a long "follow me." A magnificent vest of multi-colored pearls laid cunningly in designs is simply let into the bodice. Sleeves are enormous crinkled, drooping gigots of violet velvet. Their cuffs, like the collar, are pearl bordered. The hat, a straw plateau, coerced to the wearer's will, is trimmed with pink roses next the hair and pink roses aloft. As I said, the costume is not remarkable but is a genuine and permanent success.

Cost of Seeing the Exposition. Editor Times: I notice your correspondent's experience as to the cost of a week's visit to the great Exposition at Chicago. Having just returned from that most wonderful and instructive presentation of man's achievements to date, I can say that a moderate study of economy enabled me to spend ten days comfortably, and occupy them fully, excepting the Sabbath, in seeing the attractions presented, at a cost of \$5 apiece for self and wife. Two young men, who would sacrifice minor comforts in return for the privilege of seeing the exposition, could reduce this cost to \$35. Good rooms and fair board can be had for \$2.50 per day, and all other expenses need not exceed \$4.50. Meals inside the grounds cost no more than at good restaurants in New York, and restaurant prices outside are one-third to one-half cheaper.

## Cost of Seeing the Exposition.

The Exposition is undoubtedly superior to anything ever before presented to the world, and all who can do so owe it to themselves to see it in its majesty of proportion, in its elegance of detail, in its fulness of preparation for the entertainment and comfort of the attending public. The Exposition itself as a triumph of executive ability and administrative skill is not the least of the many objects of admiration. The multitudinous objects presented from all points of the known world exhaust attention and defy description.

Arhland, Va., July 3, 1893.

## As a Drink in Fevers.

USE HOBBS' ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. Charles H. S. Davis, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as an accessory in cases of melancholia and nervous debility, and as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

To Telephone Subscribers.

The number of the telephone at the office of the Virginia Navigation Company has been changed from 251 to 44.

The Planters' National Bank in its dealings with its customers is liberal, and endeavors to advance the interests of its patrons. Accounts solicited and every attention promised.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTER.

THE LATEST IN TIER.

LADIES' FOUR-IN-HANDS—Ladies who wear the popular Four-in-Hand tie know how inconvenient it is to have to wear a gentleman's tie. We know they will be glad to see an innovation. It is a smaller one, 1-1/2 yards in length, 6 1/2 inches wide.

A HANDKERCHIEF SPECIAL.

Children's All-Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped edges, with embroidery in corners, white and colors, 12-1/2 inches square.

FOR MEN.

Men's Washable Four-in-Hand Ties, solid blue and pink, and blue and pink hair lines and cross-bars on white ground, 25c each.

Men's Washable Four-in-Hand Ties, desirable style and colorings, 15c.

Men's Half Hose, solid brown, tan and gray, summer weight, high-spliced heels, were originally 25c; now 15c.

## Thursday, Friday and Saturday

## PHENOMENAL \$10 SUIT SALE!

\$10. \$10.

## 2,000 Elegant Suits to Choose From.

All new goods of the very latest styles. All other sales of the kind discounted. We have, as you know, always been noted for distancing all competition, but this sale knocks the spots off anything previously attempted. The chance of all chances for the working-man to make an appearance with the millionaire.

500 \$14 SUITS 500 \$16 SUITS  
500 \$15 SUITS 500 \$17 SUITS

STYLES: Single-Breasted Cutaway Sacks, Single-Breasted Straight-Cut Sacks, Double-Breasted Sacks, Cutaway Frocks.

## Materials:

Cassimeres, Homespuns, Cheviots, Worsteds, Diagonals, Thibets, Serges, Yacht Cloths, Hopsacks, and Tweeds.

## Patterns:

Light, Medium and Invisible Plaids, Broken Checks, Scotch Mixtures, Pepper-and-Salt patterns, Herringbone Stripes, solid colors and shades.

## THE BOSTON.

## BITS OF GOOD FORTUNE.

It's your good fortune to share in these July price-dips at the Big Store.

French Organdies, 25c a yard, instead of 40c.  
Printed Crepons, 35c instead of 45c.  
India Linon at 35c a yard.  
50c India Linon at 12-1/2c.  
10c and 50c Dotted Muslin at 25c.  
Exquisitely pretty Flouncings, 25c from 45c. 1 from \$2.25. With color, 75c from \$1.19. And these only hint of a table-fall. Narrow Edges and Insertions as well.  
White Lawn Shirt Waists, pleated, 25c. Percale, striped front, 35c.  
25 pieces Platte Val. Lace, a good imitation of real Val, 4 inches wide, 9c. You hardly ever saw it under 16 and 18c.  
Parasols, covers, lace, for street and for baby carriages, been 95c to \$1. Now 75c to \$1.75. The handsomest line we ever showed.  
Silk Underskirts, changeable Taffeta, beautifully made; been \$7 to \$12.50. For a day or so they'll go at \$5 to \$6.

Other dark skirts, 75c and up.

Men's Laundered Negligee Shirts, \$1 for those that have been \$1.25 to \$1.50.  
21 doz. Columbia Outing Shirts of Cotton cordine; French yoke, pockets and everything to make them 75c values. We close out the line to sell at 50c a shirt for \$1.25. All sizes.  
Playing Cards—made by the National Card Co. 50c to 25c a pack—the latter usually 50c.

A 23 North Star Refrigerator for \$20.

Double doors, three food compartments; porcelain ware tanks; will hold 125 lbs. of ice. Carved front. Others proportionately.

Jelly Glasses, metal top, 25c a dozen—regular 50c sort.

THE COHEN COMPANY

178-18, southeast

## WOODWARD &amp; LOthrop.

## TEMPLE

## Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS

## Early Closing Notice.

Beginning Wednesday, July 27th, and continuing through the months of July and August, our store will be closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.

We have purchased, direct from the mills, a large quantity of BLANKET SECONDS, at extremely low prices.

They are each cut and bound separately, and the lot comprises several different grades. At the prices marked it will pay you to buy them until next winter. For summer use in cottages, seaside houses and mountain resorts they are just the thing needed.

10-4, Cotton Warp, \$1.55 each.  
10-4, All-Wool, \$1.65 each.  
11-4, Cotton Warp, \$1.95 each.  
11-4, All-Wool, \$2.10 each.  
11